THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; Especially Devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World, to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

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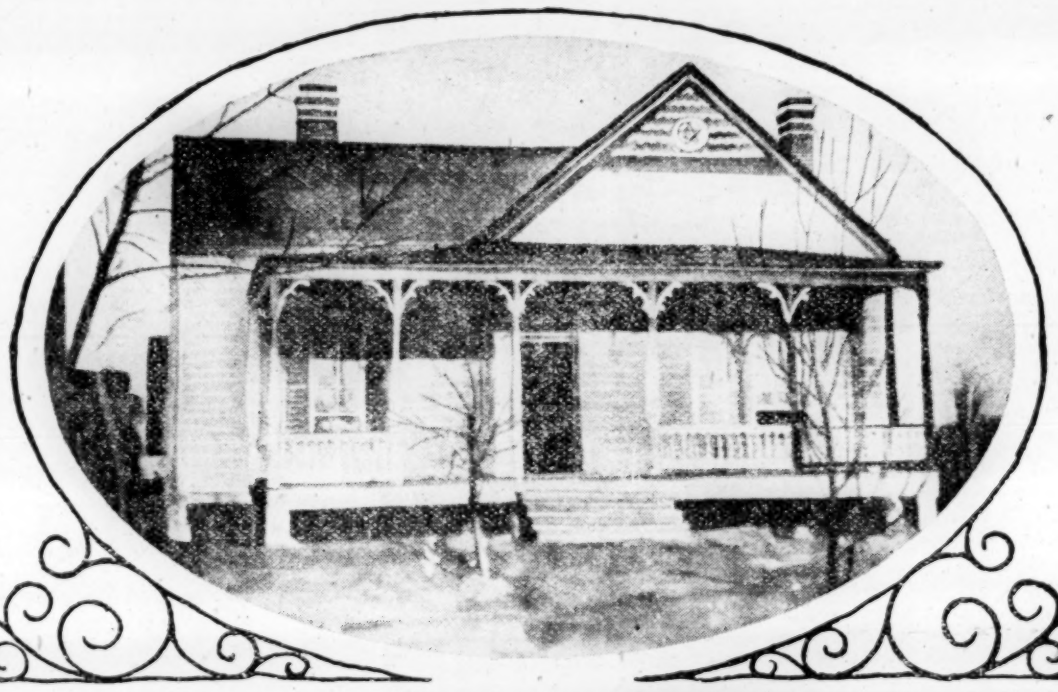
This Man Built His House Upon a Rock



The War Has Not Sunk Him In Deep Mire---He Depended On Something Besides Cotton

The Homes and Stock of Mr. S. Cox of Shelby, Mississippi

(See Page 2)

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

S. COX OF EUTAW, MISSISSIPPI, THE FARMER WHO HAD "NEVER MADE A SPEECH"

In the village of Eutaw, Mississippi lives a man who until the year 1909 had "never appeared before any kind of audience to make a speech." But even though he had not been able to talk himself, he had gone into the Mississippi delta and there made the lands of his farm "rejoice and blossom as the rose," rejoicing "with joy and singing," or, leaving Isaiah's beautiful language and using plain words, he made the land yield abundantly.

Had Never Been in Anything Except Slavery And the Army

The man is Mr. Cox who was born a slave, has never been to school, "never made a speech," never followed anything but farming and has never been in anything except the United States during two bloody years of that Civil War which tried men's souls.

Placed on Level with a Mule

Mr. Cox's story of how he got his start on his farm is "funny"—very "funny." After being mustered out of the army, he went into Mississippi and rented fifteen acres of land but had no mule with which to work. He went to his landlord, but could make no arrangement at first either to buy or rent an animal. Finally the landlord agreed to let him rent a mule on the following terms: Mr. Cox was to plow the mule in his own field one day and then work for the landlord one day to pay for it. In other words, Mr. Cox's labor for one day was counted the equal of a mule's work for one day. The man's story made people yell with laughter when he said—"I couldn't do any better, and though I didn't like to come down to the level of a mule, yet I agreed to his terms."

But this willingness to start humbly, to make the most of a limited opportunity, or, in other words, to take a low stoop for a high rise, proved to be Mr. Cox's salvation; for after working that way for a while, he was able to buy stock enough to work his farm.

Not Afraid of Responsibility

Very soon he went into the rich delta land of Bolivar County, determined to buy a home and farm there, but he found that while the landowners were willing to rent the land they did not care to sell it. Mr. Cox decided to rent a farm which pleased him and wanted it for five years, but the owner would not rent it for any period longer than one year at a time. Mr. Cox agreed on this and decided to take 1,500 acres for which he was to pay $1,400. He paid one half of this rent before moving on the place. Finally he bought 722 acres of the rich land.

Hires Colored Labor

Mr. Cox, contrary to what is often said to the effect that colored farm labor is not good and will not work under a colored man, has been able to succeed splendidly by using colored laborers on his farm. At one time a candidate for Governor of Mississippi said "on the stump" that he knew a white landowner who had tried Italian labor and had failed while the Negro, Mr. Cox, whose farm adjoined the white man's had made money in abundance using Negro labor. Mr. Cox has no trouble with his hired labor. He follows the plan of working with them.

Shrewd In Business

Mr. Cox's plan was to hire only such colored hands as had no wives so that he might have "a little home market for some of the things we raised, and my wife wanted the chance of making some money by boarding us all."

What He Grows

Mr. Cox grows cotton, corn, potatoes, vegetables and hay for home use. He "raises" from thirty-five to forty hogs which he uses for his home use and to feed the laborers on his farm.

He grows from 200 to 300 bales of cotton each year.

What He Owns

Besides the 722 acres which he owns on the Bolivar County tract which has a valuation of over $35 per acre and on which he has a good home, Mr. Cox owns 200 acres of land, just above the thriving little colored town of Mound Bayou, Mississippi. This place has ten or more improved houses on it, and Mr. Cox has been offered $20,000 for it but would not sell it because he plans to make a home out of it.

He has a cotton gin and a storage barn; and he runs from fifteen to twenty plows.

Respected In His Community

This man is respected in his community, of course. He was postmaster at Eutaw, Miss., for eleven years, and was cotton tax collector for over twelve years.

On the front page of this paper are published pictures of Mr. Cox's two homes and a scene on his farm.

Building on a Rock

This man by energy, skill, the growing of food for himself and his farm animals has been able to prepare himself for the hard times which have been brought by the present war in Europe. He has builded his house upon a rock.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS EASY

To apologize,
To begin over,
To take advice,
To be unselfish,
To admit error,
To face a sneer,
To be charitable,
To be considerate,
To avoid mistakes,
To endure success,
To keep on trying,
To forgive and forget,
To profit by mistakes,
To think and then act,
To keep out of the rut,
To make the best of little,
To shoulder deserved blame,
To subdue an unruly temper,
To maintain a high standard,
To recognize the silver lining,
To be a true Christian,
—But it always pays.—Wallaces' Farmer.

GOOD PROFIT FROM GEESE

Mrs. E. O. Swope, Montour County, Pa.

Goose raising is not carried on to a large extent among the greater part of our farming sections, due perhaps to poor markets. I began raising geese some 12 years ago on a very small scale. I did not have any market for them at the time, as the nearest market was 12 miles distant. What I raised were disposed of in the home, but soon I had calls for them. But the price was somewhat lower than that of chickens.

Gradually I began raising more geese and soon was able to sell more than I could raise. In 1912 I raised 72 and had sale for them all, and cleared a nice profit of $38.00 after feed, eggs and all other expenses had been deducted and still had five geese left for home use. Last year I raised 49 and sold 40, the price ranging from 13 1-2 to 15 cents a pound. Proportionately I made as much as in the previous year. I think geese good profit makers.

It will doubtless be only a short time until the farmers in general will begin raising geese on a larger scale because of the steady demand for them. Geese were worth about as much last year as chickens. For that reason they make more clear profit than chickens considering that they cost less to keep. I raise geese instead of ducks as I find them to be more active, heartier and command a better market. Almost every farmer raises a few ducks and thus keeps our market supplied.

The only care I exercise is when the goslings are young. They should be kept in bottomless coops. They should be kept in some place where they will be dry and warm while young.

The feed should consist of a good chick mash made from corn meal and middlings mixed with milk and water. I never feed whole grain to young goslings, as this produces leg-weakness. I always keep plenty of fresh water before them at all times, and always arrange the drinking vessel so they can get only their heads in, as otherwise they would paddle and swim and have their coop wet and filthy.

It will only be a question of time before this industry will grow and become an important factor on many farms, after the true market value of these birds is known. The market price of geese has been low in recent years, but the demand has steadily increased. This has caused a shortage, because so few are raised.—Southern Farming.

HAVE A TALK WITH THE LANDLORD

Colored tenant farmers should go now and talk with the men from whom they rent land.

They should find out in what way they can help the landlord "cross over" the bridge of tight times.

Their interests are the same.

They must go up or down together.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Any Subscriber May Ask Questions

A subscriber asks: "How do you think the plan to have the Southern cotton growers reduce their acreage of cotton will work?"

The views of the United States Secretary of Agriculture as reported by the Montgomery Advertiser seem to answer your question very well. The Advertiser said:

An effort to induce Southern farmers simply to restrict cotton acreage is not likely to solve the present situation, in the opinion of D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, who writes to the Montgomery Cotton Exchange. Such efforts made in the past are referred to by Secretary Houston, when it was found that agreements to reduce acreage were not observed and resulted in the production of a larger crop, each farmer planting more cotton with an idea that all others were going to reduce acreage.

Secretary Houston states that all officers of the Department of Agriculture, after prolonged consideration of the problems presented to the Southern farmer, are definitely of the opinion that there is no way of bringing about wise action on the part of Southern farmers except through the proposal and adoption of a constructive plan.

"The constructive plan which appeals to this Department as wise and practicable is simply this, continues the letter:

Prices to be High

"To bring home to the farmer the fact that in the next year or in the next few years the prices of all food stuffs are likely to be high, and that it is the part of wisdom for the farmers of the country to make every effort to take advantage of the situation and increase their products of foodstuffs as far as possible.

"Even if the Southern farmers should not think it wise to produce grains, such as wheat and corn, for foreign export or for interstate shipment in competition with the middle West, it would seem to us that they should recognize the wisdom of producing enough of these commodities for home consumption and the intercommunity market. Many of the Southern States import many millions of dollars worth of grain each year. With the increasing prices of these products, it is economically unsound for the South to rely so largely on other sections for them."

Secretary Houston also states that the farmers might increase their production of chickens, guineas, turkeys and hogs at least sufficiently to supply their own needs and the needs of their neighbors. He points out the fact that the number of the poultry on the average Ohio farm is about 125, while the number on the average Southern farm is about fourteen, and that meat raised at home would relieve the farmer of the expense of securing his meat from the remote States, paying transportation and middleman's cost.

"If the Southern farmer will give his attention next year and the year after to these things," the letter says further, "and economize in production by saving manure, thereby reducing his fertilizer bill, and by planting winter cover crops, especially winter legumes, he can secure the surest relief for himself and for his community in this emergency, and can bring about a wiser direction of his activities as a permanent part of agricultural economy in the South."

Impediments Admitted

In speaking of difficulties faced by the Southern farmer, Secretary Houston says: "I recognize that there have been impediments placed in the way of many Southern farmers in his attempt to diversify his agriculture, by failure of banks and merchants to extend him credit on other things than cotton. It seems to me that this is short-sighted on the part of banks and merchants. After all, the character of the individual is the foundation of credit, and again it is almost a truism that it is more important to guarantee that credit extended shall be wisely used than that it shall be extended at all. The bankers and merchants should co-operate with the farmers in ascertaining what is the wisest use of credit and in directing the application of capital and labor into the most fruitful channels."

CRIMSON CLOVER A SUCCESS

Crimson clover is a demonstrated success on practically every soil type in the South where the drainage is good. Its ability to succeed in nearly every kind of land in the cotton belt, from waxy clays to light sandy loams makes it one of the best winter cover crops and soil builders for cultivated fields in this region.

Crimson clover is just as valuable as a soil-improving crop as cow-peas, and the cotton fields of the South should be covered during the winter with this valuable clover to furnish abundant winter grazing for all classes of live stock, to prevent soil erosion, and to enrich the land with nitrogen.

Crimson clover does best on a well-prepared, well-drained, well-settled, and a fairly fertile seed bed. The middles of clean cultivated cotton field make an almost ideal seed bed for sowing crimson clover. The time of seeding is determined by the latitude. When sown too early the young plants are liable to be killed by hot, dry weather. In the northern third of the cotton belt probably the best results are obtained by sowing between September 1 and October 10; in the central third of the cotton belt from September 10 to October 20, and in the southern third of the cotton belt from September 20 to November 1. Successful growers of crimson clover, appreciating that the hot sun and the dry condition of the soil affect germination, usually endeavor to sow just after a rain or when there is prospect of rain.

Seed may be sown by hand or with an inexpensive clover seeder. Never less than 15 and preferably 20 pounds of seed per acre should be sown if good stands are to be obtained. Just after the first picking is an excellent time to seed crimson clover in cotton fields. The seed should be sown broadcast and lightly harrowed in with a spike to spring-tooth harrow. Poor stands frequently result from covering too deep.

Nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda and cottonseed meal costs from 15 to 20 cents per pound, and is by far the most expensive fertilizing element that the Southern farmer has to buy. Thirty-five thousand tons of atmospheric nitrogen lie above every acre of land in the South. Crimson clover has the power to collect and store this nitrogen in the plant at the rate of from 75 to 125 pounds per acre. Probably half of this is taken direct from the air. In other words, an acre of good crimson clover, where the entire crop is turned under, has the fertilizing value of from 450 to 750 pounds of nitrate of soda or from 1,080 to 1,800 pounds of cottonseed meal. In feeding value crimson clover hay compares very favorably with alfalfa and cowpea hay, and is relished by all kinds of live stock.

The chief difficulties in saving crimson clover hay lie in the usually cool, moist weather conditions prevailing about the time the hay is ready to mow and the press of other farm work at this period. For these reasons, unless hay is very scarce, it is often advisable to turn under the entire crop to enrich the soil.

Crimson clover furnishes excellent grazing for all classes of live stock during the late winter and early spring. For this purpose it is much superior to rye, oats or any other nonleguminous winter cover crop.

Experience has shown that a valuable rotation for Southern farms consists of a three-year rotation of oats and peas, cotton, and corn and peas. The only defect in this rotation has been the lack of leguminous winter cover crops. The value of this rotation may be almost doubled by the use of crimson clover sown in the cotton middles in the fall and on the pea or lespedeza stubble following the oat crop. This would give a rotation as follows:

First year: cotton and crimson clover sown in the middles in the fall. Second year: Corn on clover sod with peas sown in corn at the last cultivation. Third year: Oats sown in the fall, followed by lespedeza or peas after the oats, and crimson clover sown on the lespedeza or pea stubble in the fall. Such a rotation as this furnishes three staple crops and four soil-improving and grazing crops on the same land in three years, filling the land with humus and making unnecessary the purchase of nitrogenous fertilizers.

—Weekly News Letter, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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HEALTH NOTES FOR OCTOBER

(From the Virginia Health Bulletin)

OCTOBER should be the month when the careful parent prepares for the campaign to prevent the winter diseases of childhood—scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough. Such a campaign is well worth while, for these diseases, contrary to popular belief, are fatal and dangerous, claiming a heavy toll of life every year in Virginia.

CARE is the slogan for the war against these diseases. Measles is hightly contagious; whooping cough is conveyed largely in the spray from the mouth of those who have the disease; scarlet fever is probably spread chiefly by close contact, as is the case of diphtheria. To prevent these diseases, the mother must keep her children from those who have them.

THIS requires vigilance and good sense, but both are well extended. In dealing with measles it is of especial importance to protect children under five years old from the disease. Beyond that age measles is not very dangerous; under five years of age patients often die from it. The best rule is, when measles is in the community, never to let children under five play with children who have not had the disease.

OF almost equal importance is the regular attendance of a competent physician. Many parents think that whooping cough, measles, and "scarletina" (which is really scarlet fever) are so mild that a physician is not needed. They are mistaken. Unless a physician be in charge of your children complications, so common to all these diseases, may develop and complete the havoc wrought by the disease.

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

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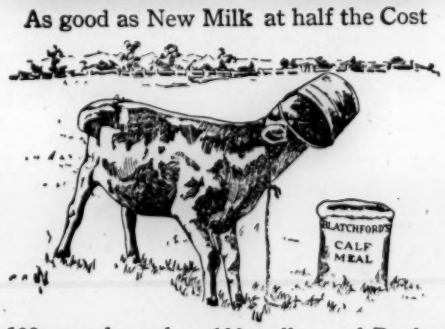

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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

JUST TAKE A WALK

Do you know that just "taking a walk," if persisted in systematically and habitually, is a panacea for many of the ills of life?

Are you tired to the point of distraction of the every-day treadmill of your existence, and beginning to look on life as a continual round of drudgery, a snare and delusion as far as fulfilled dreams are concerned? Then is the time to drop everything and take a morning walk—today, tomorrow, and all the days to come when walking is at all possible.

When tired of everything around the house, try this plan and see if you do not return with your mental vision cleared and your body refreshed and ready to tackle with vigor the tasks which before were becoming distasteful and irksome.

Most farmers' wives hoot at the idea of their class needing exercise such as walking affords, but they do. They need the time in the open that a half-hour's walk each day would give them. They need that much time in which to forget their daily grind and enjoy themselves and there is no better way of "forgetting" than in communion with nature.

To do this, however, one must leave his work behind, must go forth with the fixed intention of enjoying that walk, a feat which can not be accomplished if one carries the "burden of affairs" along.

Does a bird hop on the fence and sing you a morning song? Listen; thank him for his melodious greeting, and pass on. Does a squirrel scamper up a tree; listen to his saucy chatter, admire the picture that he makes silhouetted against the sky, and walk on to other delights, of which there will be many even in the most commonplace way, if only we look for them with "seeing eyes" and "open hearts."

Are you bowed down with a great sorrow. Take many walks in the open, where nature is always doing her best to bring peace and comfort to such as you. Lurking in the shadows never helped a brief, and never will; but keeping in the sunlight, bodily, mentally, spiritually, will do much toward healing troubled hearts, incapacitated bodies, or burdened minds. If I were a physician, I think I would place a placard on my office door, bearing this inscription, "Just take a walk." I might drive a good many patients away if they should take my advice, for perchance lots of their so-called ills would be cured by this simple method. Yet if I could get even a limited number to take this exercise daily and in the attitude, I would be conferring a lasting blessing on mankind. The weather is fine today, so let's all go and take a walk.

MARY MOORE BARRETT.

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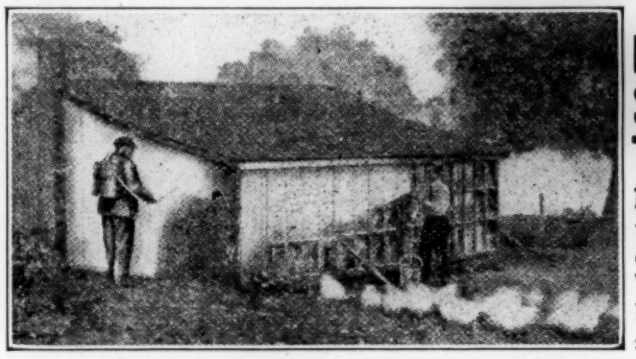

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THE NEGRO FARMER

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ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

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All subscriptions are absolutely payable in advance; and the paper will be discontinued when the time expires unless renewed.

Advertising Rates

may be had on application. No liquor advertisements accepted.

All correspondence should be directed to The Negro Farmer, and not to any particular person connected with it. Please be sure to write on one side of the paper; and write plainly, so that your writing can be understood by almost anybody of ordinary intelligence.

In case of removal, be sure to notify us. If you fail to receive the paper regularly after subscribing for it, or if any error is noticed, subscribers will greatly help the paper by notifying us.

Saturday, October 24, 1914

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

Subscribers and Business Friends

Mr. C. B. Hosmer, who has served The Negro Farmer as its Business Manager since the paper was first started, has been called to another work.

For the present, at least his former position with The Negro Farmer will be filled by the Editor, Mr. Isaac Fisher, who becomes Editor and Business Manager.

All business transactions formerly had with Mr. Hosmer for The Negro Farmer will hereafter be conducted by the Editor.

Our retiring Business Manager, Mr. Hosmer, carries with him our heartiest good-will.

THE NEGRO FARMER PUB. CO.

BUILDING FOR FUTURE YEARS

Some Thoughts Suggested by "The Chosen Fifteen" in the "Beauty Contest" of the New York Age—Isaac Fisher

This is not about cotton, corn, peas, pork nor poultry. The other pages of this paper are devoted to those subjects. Since the mighty Prophet of Nazareth said once to those who thought about nothing but food and clothes that "Life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment," and since this article is to be about the finer, deeper life of the colored people in the United States, we are justified in saying that these thoughts are on a subject more important than farm crops, valuable as these latter are.

"Who Are The Fifteen Most Beautiful Colored Women in The United States."

A short while ago, "The New York Age" began a contest to see who were the fifteen most beautiful colored women in the United States. The contest has closed and the pictures of the "Fifteen Beauties" lie before the Editor of the Negro Farmer as he writes. And they are beauties, too.

Justice of the Award

The fact that the individuals selected as "The Fifteen" are not the ones whom I or some one else might have selected has nothing to do with the justice of the award. The task was to select women who while conforming to accepted canons of beauty should retain at the same time the facial characteristics of the colored people in America. This was not easy to do.

Here was one with the winsome dainty grace of the frozen North countries—light hair and blue eyes. She had to be considered. American caste said, "She belongs to the Negroes."

Here another with the dreamy eyes and the hair of jet of the lands to the South—

She had to be considered. American caste said: "She belongs to the Negroes."

Here is one of the type of her for whom a valiant warrior of old was willing to lose his all.

The colored race said: "She is ours."

Here is still another—typical nostrils not unduly large with characteristic mouth that has lost the ancient size, with hair that has not lost all of its ancient curl, but which is glossy and black from patient care; with color that flirts between a substantial black and a satisfying brown; and with face that has brightened under refinement's soft and gentle hands.

The Colored race said again: "She is ours."

And so on, and on and on.

The judges did their task well. They deserve praise. The Age deserves still more credit for bringing up the subject. No one of the ladies not selected need have any resentful feelings. We have more than "Fifteen" beauty types. The judges selected the first fifteen types—they could not do any more. All those rejected belong to that great host of "Other Beauties;" and we are as proud of them as of those chosen, and our hat is off to the chosen "Fifteen."

"Some Questions"

In the humble rooms of The Negro Farmer, these pictures and the contest have started a train of thought. When is a colored woman beautiful? Must she be near-Caucasian or is there beauty, per se, in the Negroid face? Must we judge her by the Caucasian standard of beauty or by the Negro's standard?

Some Answers

There is before the Editor a colored plate exhibiting the various races of the world. The best and most refined specimens of each race, except one, as they have been touched by civilization, are shown on the plate. The one exception is the black man and black woman. (I am not complaining—simply looking the facts in the face.) In all the unloveliness of savage undress, savage manners, savage repulsiveness the colored woman on the plate before me is thrown against a back ground of faces bright with civilization's refining power, and bodies adorned according to the newest lights; and now my mind runs back across the years to the books, the newspapers, the magazines I have read and I can remember but few times when I have seen any pictures such as the "Age" is publishing in any of the great sentiment-making white periodicals; but the hair, the lips, the feet of "the darlings of our heart" have been pitilessly ridiculed, jeered and exaggerated until—

Who can blame colored women, colored girls if they have tried to escape from the Negroid type?

The Work to be Done

This sensitiveness to ridicule this desire to possess the qualities which America calls beautiful has dragged a trail of slime across many parts of the inner life of our race. We are blaming no one—certainly not our women—they have done well. They have done well! Well! The women of no other race on the continent have had to fight so hard as they with so little encouragement. They have done well!

But we are going to turn around and go the other way. The work before us is to select some definite race type or types—types that retain the features of the race in softened, chastened, refined outlines. And these types we are going to print often in our newspapers, use on our calendars, put on our Christmas cards, hang on the walls of our daughters' rooms, place in the students' rooms in colleges, hang on the walls of our churches until a little colored girl, just becoming conscious of her youthful beauty will go and stand before a picture of a beautiful girl type of her own race and decide to try to be like her.

Work For a Negro Artist

A letter from a colored student in a great Eastern art school advises that the Negro face is not studied in her school. Repeatedly I have asked colored students of art to paint me a colored woman's face for The Negro Farmer, only to find that they can not sketch such a face.

Here is work for a colored Remington, Gibson or Fisher. We need that some colored artist shall do for the faces and forms of colored girls and women what these three white men have done for the faces of white women and girls. Some artist of vision should take the chosen "Fifteen" selected by the "Age" or some other fifteen or more and from these make a composite type or types from which our women may copy.

Our Duty to Posterity

We owe this to the moral well-being of our race; and we owe it to posterity. This is our work. It is not the Caucasian's work. It is not the Red Man's work. It is not the work of the Mongolians. If we wish to tell posterity that we were not repulsive in our

appearance, our sculptors must chisel our features at their best into marble, stone, and brass, our painters must write these better and more refined features on canvas; our poets and writers must preserve them in story and song.

So shall our womanhood become idealized and, in consequence, ideal. So shall our girls and our women of all ages become proud of themselves.

To My Brother Editors

The "drivers of the quill" and pens, those who are writing the newspapers and magazines for our race can help idealize the best beauty-types of the race by often publishing pictures of deserving women of the race and by always using such words as "charming," or "beautiful" or " dashing" or "handsome" or "comely" in describing our girls and women. Such words have helped to make charming, proud, queenly Caucasian women. They will help do the same for the colored women.

It is our work for the future. We may do it or we may let it alone. But if we longer delay the doing of it, our race will be the poorer, bye-and-bye, which, God forbid!

IMPORTANT TO COLORED FARMERS IN MACON AND ADJACENT COUNTIES IN ALABAMA

Booker T. Washington, Principal Tuskegee Institute

Every family having even a small plot of ground should plant a fall and winter garden. A very small patch intelligently manipulated will supply the ordinary family with all the vegetables it needs during the fall and winter months. Those who are blessed with larger areas can raise, not only enough to supply their own needs, but have enough to sell.

Do not delay, but begin today and plant the following vegetables for fall and winter use:

September. Plant rape, mustard, turnips, rutabagas, lettuce, radishes, beets, onions, cabbage, collards, parsnips, carrots, and kale. Also, cabbage and collard plants, onion sets and shallots should be set out.

October. Continue the sowing of turnips, rape mustard, lettuce, radishes, beets, rutabagas, parsnips, carrots, and the setting of collard and cabbage plants, the setting of onion buttons and shallots.

Note

Now is the time to prepare to feed your stock during the fall, winter, and spring months. The following things should be done:

September. Hay-grass of every kind should be harvested now and stored away. Crimson clover, burr clover, hairy vetch, oats, rye, barley, etc., should be sown.

October. Continue the sowing of oats, rye, barley, hairy vetch and crimson clover.

In view of the scarcity of money, occasioned by the European war, it is of the greatest importance that every colored farmer, as well as every person, who has a garden, or can secure a garden, carry out all, or a portion, of the suggestions made by Prof. Carver, Director of the Tuskegee Institute Experiment Station, in the statement above. If persons will follow this advice, they can live at home notwithstanding they have little or no money from the cotton crop.—Published under the auspices of the Extension Department, C. J. Calloway, Director.

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

PLACES MENTIONED IN WAR NEWS

Several readers have written to the Sun requesting the publication of a key to the pronunciation of some of the places mentioned frequently in the war dispatches. In the following list an attempt is made to give as nearly as possible the English equivalents of many of the names.

It should be borne in mind, however that it is impossible to indicate exactly the sounds employed in pronouncing the originals. For instance, the reader should not place too great stress on the nasal sounds suggested in some of the names.

The French and Belgian names in the list, as a rule, are accented equally on all syllables. To the American ear this will at first sound as though the last syllable were accented. Many of the Austrian names, on the other hand, are accented on the first syllable.

Below will be noticed words marked "nasal." To get the correct sound, for instance, in the French word mon (my) it is pronounced as though spelled mawn, the n, however, not being sounded, the word dying away with a nasal twang. It is though the word tried to get through the nose, but was choked off and stopped there.

French and Belgian

Aisne—Ayne.
Aix la Chapelle—Ex la shappel.
Alsace—Al zass.
Amiens—Am e en.
Argonnes—Ar gon.
Brabant le Roi—Bra bonn le rwa. (a short).
Cambrai—Cam bray.
Chalons—Chal lon (nasal).
Chantilly—Shan tee ee.
Craonne—Kray on.
Chateau Salins—Sha to sal an (nasal).
Chateau Thierry—Sha to tee ry.
Campiegne—Com pe ayne.
Coulommiers—Cool o mee ay.
Epernay—Ay pear nay.
Epinal—Ep e nal.
Ghent— Ghan (nasal).
Liege—Lee ezh.
Lierre—Lee yere.
Loire—Loo are.
Louvain—Loo von (nasal)).
Luneville— Loon av veel.
Maubeuge—Mo burzh (r not sounded).
Meaux—mo.
Meurthe—Mert.
Meuse—Merze (r silent).
Mezieres—May ze air.
Mons—Mawngs (nasal).
Montdidier—Mawng dee di ay (first syllable nasal).
Montfaucon—Mawng fo sou (nasal).
Nantes—Nawnt.
Nanteuil—Nawng tehyee.
Oise—Was.
Ourcq—Ourk.
Peronne—Pear ron.
Pont a Mousson—Pon tah moos awn (nasal)
Rambervillers—Rom ber veal yay.
Raon l' Etape—Ray on lay tap.
Revigny—Ray veen yay.
Rheims—Rance (nasal).
St. Die—San de ay.
St. Menehould—San many cold.
St. Quentin—San kon tan (nasal).
Senlis—San lease.
Seine—Sen.
Sezanne Sez ann.
Soissons—Swas sohn (nasal).
Somme—Sum.
Suippe—Sweep.
Termonde—Ter mond.
Thiaucourt—Tee o koor.
Toul—Tool.
Valenciennes—Val on see en.
Vervins—Vair van (nasal).
Veele—Vell.
Vic sur Ainse— Vik seer Ayne (French u).
Ville sur Tourbe—Vil seer toorb (French u).
Vitry le Francois—Vee tree le fran swah.

Austria-Hungary

Crodek—Grow dek.
Ravarusska—Rav a roos ka.
Halicz—Hal itch.
Czernowitz—Chair no vitz.
Przemysl—Pshem e sel (accent first syllable).
Tisza—Tees sa.
Tomaszow—Tom as hoff (second syllable).
Jaroslav—Yar o slaff.
Dniester—Dnes ter.
Opole—Oo o la (second syllable).
Turobin—Tur bin.
Krasnoslay—Kras no slaff.
Wisloka—Vis lok a.

Holland

Maastricht—Mas trict.

Balkans

Drina—Dreen a.
Save—Sava.
Visegrad—Vish e grad.
Sarajevo— Sar a yav o.
Strebrenica—Sra bran it za.

Russia

Kielce—Kiel ca.
Krasnoslav—Kras no slaff.
—St. Louis Weekly Globe Democrat.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF THE NEGRO FARMER, REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912 FOR OCTOBER 1, 1914

Published Bi-Weekly at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Editor and Business Manager, Isaac Fisher, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Owners: (If a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. A corporation: Booker T. Washington, Emmett J. Scott, Charles H. Gibson, Warren Logan, Robert R. Taylor, G. R. Bridgeforth, all of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; J. B. Bell, 2121 German St., Houston, Texas; George W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; G. W. Franklin, Jr., 728 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

There are none.

(Signed) ISAAC FISHER,
Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this First day of October, 1914.

WARREN LOGAN, Notary Public.

My commission expires in 1916.

(Seal)

CARE OF FARM MACHINERY

There are many things which may be said about farm machinery, a great many of which are seldom observed by the operator. Only a few of the essential will be mentioned here. Oil is cheaper than repairs, but too much oil is often detrimental. It runs off the bearings and collects dirt over the parts to which it spreads through capillarity and the motion of the machine. Here it may cause excessive wear, then the lubricant becomes a hindrance instead of a help.

Very slow running bearings exposed to an excess of dirt and dust will sometimes wear as well, or better without grease. The grease only serves as a means of collecting grit and holding it in the bearings. For example, the fifth wheel of a buggy or the fore bolster of a wagon need no greasing. If never greased they will not be likely to squeak and will show less wear than with grease.

Wooden parts of all machinery should be thoroughly cleaned and given at least one coat of some wood preservative whenever the old paint starts to peel off. If the machine is housed and not left in the weather except for the few days or weeks during its field use, this painting need not be done only at long intervals. A machine may even last during its lifetime with only the factory paint. Iron parts also should be painted, but less often.

If a farmer is thrifty and orderly in his work he can well afford a machine shed. The first cost may seem more than the added service returned by his machines; however, that depends upon his use of his shed. The convenience it affords is also valuable for he can then, during the winter days, make small repairs on his machines, thus saving much time during the busy cropping season.

All tillage implements should have their scouring parts well protected from rust. Rust not only damages these parts very seriously, but causes delay in using machines when time is very valuable. Rust increases the draft of the machines while an inferior grade of work is being done. Axle grease, heavy machine oil or tallow are very good for this purpose. Paint is often used, but is more difficult to remove.

Trouble should be located as soon as it becomes manifest. Do not wait for a break down. A few minutes' examination of a machine, tightening a loose bolt here, and making an adjustment there, and removing the accumulated dirt and trash, may often save several days' delay. The operator should know by the pulse of his machine that its various parts are functioning properly. This requires understanding of every detail of construction. Study the catalogues; they are free.

Proper care should add years to the life of your machines and keep down repair bills. Further, in selling an old machine, the appearance is a large factor in controlling the price.

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Colorado Agricultural College.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical College For Negroes

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Summary of Our Graduates 1875-1914

Department of Academics	1,020
Department of Agriculture	88
Department of Domestic Economy	533
Department of Mechanic Arts	276
Total	1,917

What They Are Doing

Principals of district schools..156	Dentists.....5	Editors and journalists.....8
Teachers of rural schools..... 263	Pharmacists 3	Bookkeepers..... 15
Principals of secondary or high schools.....12	Druggists..... 10	U. S. Farm Demonstrator....1
Teachers in grammar and high schools.....75	Working at trades.....246	Undertakers and embalmers..5
Doctors..... 30	Bankers..... 3	Contractors and builders.....8
Lawyers.....5	U. S. Government Service...25	U. S. Bureau of Education....1
	Jeanes teachers.....7	Farmers 326
	Directors, book establishments.2	Housekeepers..... 480

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Special Announcement

To the readers of THE NEGRO FARMER. This space is reserved by Hodges Supply Company:

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During the War, Read "The Negro Farmer." You'll Get the News and be told What to Do.

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The great white plague, consumption, or tuberculosis, has little chance to gain a foothold in a person who sleeps in fresh air. During the day most homes have sufficient fresh air admitted by opening doors, as the people go in and out, but at night too many shut the bed rooms up tight and give disease a chance.

It is easy to open a window and check the draft by a light board or a muslin curtain stretched tight across the window casing. This will prevent the wind from blowing directly upon the sleepers. Put on plenty of warm blankets and make liberal use of fresh air in sleeping rooms.

The barns, hen houses, and hog houses must likewise be provided with plenty of fresh air. Better have cold pure air than a warm building full of stale air.

—Successful Farming.

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SAVE $7.50

LOOK! Greatest Value

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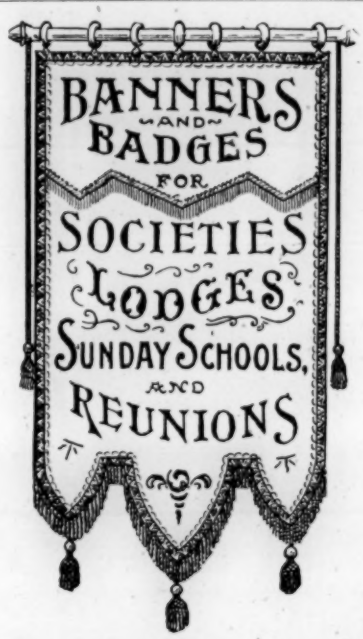

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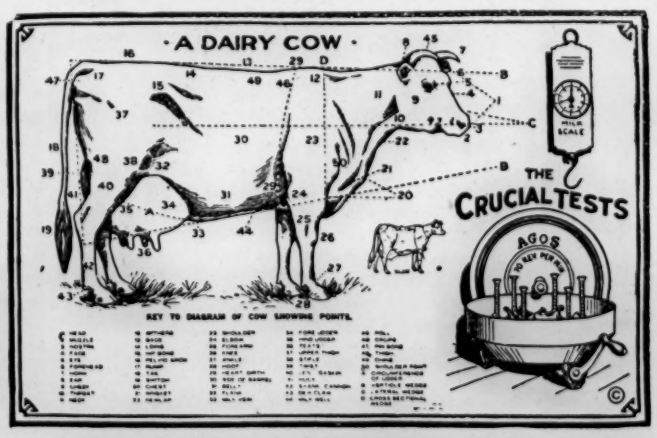

THE NEGRO FARMER, published in the interest of the Farm, Home and Garden, is earnestly seeking to make the country a better place for colored people to live in.

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Then act right away and take advantage of this exceptional opportunity while you can.

WRITE US TODAY

Old subscribers, why not take advantage of this excellent offer to renew your subscription? Write:

THE NEGRO FARMER, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

GROW ONE PIG AT LEAST, SAYS DR. WASHINGTON

Dr. Booker T. Washington has sent out the following suggestions to colored families:

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Our race is in constant search of means with which to provide better homes, schools, colleges, and churches, and with which to pay debts. This is especially true during the hard financial conditions obtaining on account of the European war. All of this can not be done at once but great progress can be made by a good strong pull together, in a simple direct manner. How?

There are 1,400,000 colored families who live on farms or in villages, or small towns. Of this number, at the present time, 700,000 have no pigs. I want to ask that each family raise at least one pig this fall.

As soon as possible, I want to ask that this plan be followed by the organization of a pig club in every community where one does not already exist. I want to ask that the matter be taken up at once through families, schools, churches, and societies, farmers' institutes, business leagues, etc.

The average pig is valued at about $5. If each family ads only one pig, in a few months at the present prices for hogs, $10 would be added to the wealth of the owner, and $14,000,000 to the wealth of the colored people. If each family ads two pigs, it would have in a few months $20 more wealth and $28,000,000 would be added with which to promote the welfare of the race during the money stringency created by the European war.

Let us not put it off, but organize pig clubs everywhere. Give each boy and girl an opportunity to own and grow at least one pig.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, October 3, 1914.

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

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35	Asparagus Roots and 5 Fruit Trees for	1.00
12	Nice 2-year-old, well shaped poplar Trees, beautiful, only	1.00
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What housewife has not been tried by a chimney smoking, owing to a down draft? Here is a method by which this nuisance can be prevented. Place an iron bar acoss the chimney pot and suspend a flower pot from it. The flower pot ought to be hung with a strong wire, and should be six inches from the cihmney top. If this suggestion is followed, you will not be troubled with smoky chimneys in the future, for the draft, instead of blowing right down onto the fire, will rush into the flower pot.

—From Wallaces' Farmer.

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One trial of the

St. Regis Coffee

(Special Blend)

will convince the most skeptical of its superiority

The Why is in the Try

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The latest facts of Negro Progress along all lines?
About the latest phases of the Race Question in all parts of the world?
What is the most recent legislation affecting theNegro?
What are the present policies with reference to Negro Education?
The number of days of schooling per year for every Negro child if each one got his share?
The first Negroes brought to Virginia were servants and not slaves?
How Negro slavery was instituted in this country?
The origin and status in slavery of the Free Negro?
About the black counties in the South in 1860 and 1910.
The laws of the several states relating to intermarriage of the races?
How much sickness and deaths cost Negroes annually?
All the above facts and much other new information are given in

The Negro Year Book

For 1914 and 1915

MONROE N. WORK, Editor.

This the third edition of the Negro Year Book has been enlarged and revised. Its 400 pages bring down to date in systematic summary from all the facts about the Negro in America. Meets the demand for concise information concerning the condition and progress of the Negro race.

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